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d'estimer que le joint énergétique et psycho-physique par lequel j'ai cherché à saisir le problème soit le seul possible et je ne me dissimule pas que des développements beaucoup plus étendus seraient nécessaires." The present writer must confess that he finds M. Henry's use of the psychophysical formula arbitrary, and even somewhat fanciful. At the same time, the author appears, in principle, to have solved the problem before him; the empirical formula, as has been said, works well so far as tested, and requires for its working the basis of energetics. Whether the theory can be bettered, and bettered in such a way as to accord still more closely with practice, must remain an open question. In the meanwhile, the author is to be congratulated on an ingenious and successful piece of work. J. E. HAYLEY.

*L'Etude Expérimentale de l'Intelligence et de la Volonté*, by J. LARGUIER DES BANCELIS. L'Année Psy. 13, 1906.

M. Des Bancelis calls attention to the new and promising field of systematic introspection, controlled, minute, severe, of which some of the first results are found in Binet's *Etude Expérimentale de l'Intelligence*, 1903, and some very interesting further results in H. J. Watt's *Experimentelle Beiträge zu einer Theorie des Denkens*, *Archiv f. d. ges. Psy.*, IV, 1905, and N. Ach's *Ueber die Willenstätigkeit u. d. Denken*, 1905. These experimenters found that the sensory type varies in the same individual according to the nature of the operations involved, that there is such a thing as a generic image, that a word can be understood before giving rise to any representation, and that a decisive and determining direction is given to the thought by the conditions of the experiment, although this condition or *donnée* shows its presence only by the determinations that it brings about. Thus thought, in proportion as it is direction, organizing force, evades internal observation, and Lachelier is right when he says that "of thought psychologists know only the light that it sheds upon sensation."

CEPHAS GUILLET.

*The Wisdom of the Wise; Three Lectures on Free-Trade and Imperialism*, by W. CUNNINGHAM. Cambridge, University Press, 1906. pp. 125.

"To try to take opponents at their best seems to be a sound maxim of controversy." Dr. Cunningham, a well known advocate of tariff reform and imperial co-operation, here selects three competent opponents, and discusses the views of Mr. Haldane on economic science, of Mr. Strachey on imperial sentiment, and of Lord Rosebery on the problem of the unemployed. The lectures have all the wonted charm and persuasiveness of the writer's style; their subject-matter is, however, beyond the scope of this *Journal*. An appendix deals with religion and political life, and with the imperialism of Cromwell.

P. E. WINTER.

*Laboratory Equipment for Psychological Experiments*, by CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD. Vol. III of a series of text-books designed to introduce the student to the methods and principles of scientific psychology. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1907. pp. 257.

The description of the exercises which the author gave in volume II of his series was of set purpose dissociated from description of apparatus in view of the fact that the same laboratory exercises may be tried with a great variety of different kinds of material aids. The presence of this apparatus is better than written descriptions, but the author holds that apparatus is itself a valuable means of education and might well be described as a part of it: but the work is especially designed for graduate students who are preparing to teach or to make

demonstrations. Much of the apparatus is relatively inexpensive and can be supplied by the mechanical departments of Yale and indeed of other laboratories. In general, the order of topics follows some natural psychological definition. Here, optical apparatus comes first, monocular and binocular vision; then come binaural, tonal, and cutaneous sensations, then tactile space, intensities of sensation, modes of recording movement, changes in circulation and consciousness, in muscular tensions, co-ordination, voluntary modifications in movement, analysis of co-ordination, abstraction and fatigue, momentary changes of attention, its scope and that of consciousness, æsthetic appreciation and complex processes.

*Association des Idées chez les idiots et les imbéciles*, par DR. BOUL-  
ENGER et PAUL HERMANT. Gaud, Vanderhaeghen, 1906. pp.  
137.

*A Non Surgical Treatise on Diseases of the Prostate Gland and Ad-  
nexa*, by G. W. OVERALL. Rowe Publishing Co., 1906. pp. 228.

*La Démence*, par DR. A. MARIE. (Bibliothèque internationale de psy-  
chologie expérimentale normal et pathologique.) Paris, Doin,  
1906. pp. 492.

*The Recitation*, by SAMUEL HAMILTON. Philadelphia and London,  
J. B. Lippincott Co., 1906.

*Résumé des travaux scientifiques (période décennale 1896-1906)* de M<sup>lle</sup>.  
I. IOTYKO. Gand, Société Co-operative, 1906. pp. 32.

*The Desirability of a Distinctive Type of Church Music*, by NATHAN H.  
ALLEN. Holyoke Transcript Press, 1908. pp. 16.

*Problem of the Relation of Intensity of Sensation to Education*, by MA-  
SATSUGU TSUKAHARA. 1907. pp. 14.

*Insular Geographical Primer*, by DAVID GIBBS. American Book  
Company, New York, 1907. pp. 126.

*The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching*. Second  
annual report of the president and treasurer. 1907. pp. 124.

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## NOTES.

### THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

The sixth Congress of Psychology, in accordance with the action taken at Rome by the last Congress, will meet next year at Geneva. The Committee of Organization chosen for the purpose have fixed upon the time from the 31st of August to the 4th of September, 1909.

The undersigned, desiring that this meeting of the Congress should be as profitable as possible, have under consideration a slight modification of the customary organization. It will be recalled that our previous sessions have drawn an ever increasing attendance, with the result that the communications announced have finally attained an extravagant figure (270 at the Congress at Rome, not counting the twelve conferences of the general sessions). This plethora is not without danger to the existence of a congress. It produces veritable confusion. Since there is literally not time enough for all the speakers listed to present their ideas adequately, the presidents are constantly forced to hurry them and to suppress or shorten the discussions, with the result, too frequently, of a dull dissatisfaction and general *malaise*.